



Disease appearance and evolution against a background of climate change and reduced resources

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Abstract:

Global health continues to face increasing challenges owing to a variety of reasons that include the almost constant changes in disease appearance and evolution. Most, but not all, of these changes affect low-income countries and are influenced by climate change. Tracking the recent and anticipated changes in the demographics and global distribution of these changes is essential for evolving effective new methods for dealing with the problems. The recent recognition by the United Nations of the importance of non-communicable diseases is a major positive step. For the sake of this paper, the following diseases were chosen: dengue and malaria, to highlight the role of climate change on vector-borne diseases. Drug-resistant tuberculosis illustrates the role of globalization and reduced resources on disease evolution. The continuing rise in cardiovascular mortality and morbidity, particularly in resource-poor countries is largely attributed to lack of preventive and therapeutic measures against such conditions as hypertension, diabetes, atherosclerosis and congenital heart disease as well as neglected diseases, of which Chagas and rheumatic heart disease will be discussed further.

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Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Unspecified Exposure

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact:

Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Cardiovascular Effect, Infectious Disease, Respiratory Effect

Cardiovascular Effect: Other Cardiovascular Effect

Cardiovascular Disease (other): rheumatic heart disease

Infectious Disease: Airborne Disease, Vectorborne Disease

Airborne Disease: Tuberculosis

Vectorborne Disease: Fly-borne Disease, Mosquito-borne Disease

Fly-borne Disease: Trypanosomiasis

Mosquito-borne Disease: Dengue, Malaria

Respiratory Effect: Other Respiratory Effect

Respiratory Condition (other) : tuberculosis

Population of Concern: A focus of content

Resource Type: 

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Timescale: 

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified